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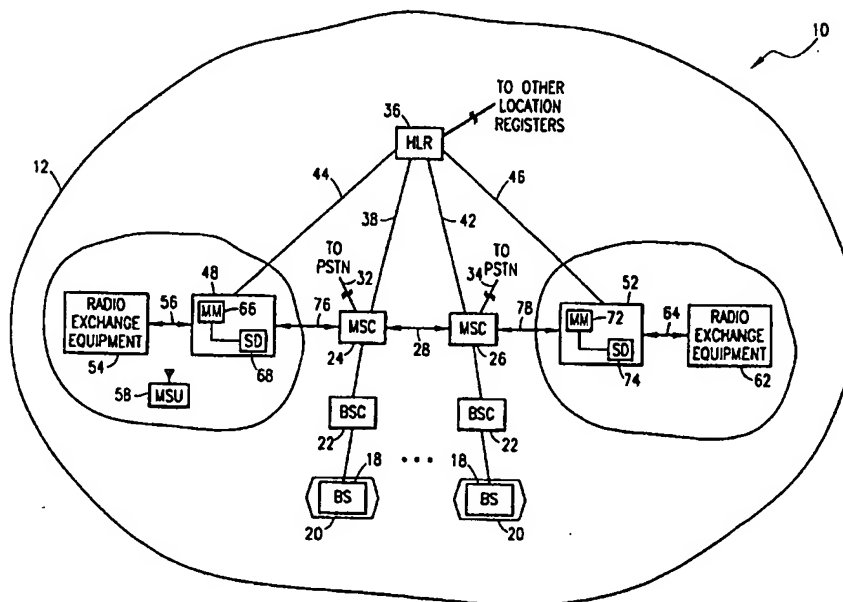
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(54) Title: SHARED COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL LAYER FOR INTERFACING BETWEEN WIRELESS NETWORKS



## (57) Abstract

A plurality of client applications (48A, 52A) in respective microcellular communication networks communicate with a server (36) in a macrocellular communication network via a shared communications protocol layer (221, 243).

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## SHARED COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL LAYER FOR INTERFACING BETWEEN WIRELESS NETWORKS

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### 10 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to communications between wireless networks and, more particularly, to interfaces controlling communications between wireless networks.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Advancements in the fields of electronics and communications have permitted the introduction and commercialization of many new types of communication systems. Information can be affordably communicated to locations and in manners previously not possible or affordable.

20 The field of cellular telephony is exemplary of a communication system that has been made possible due to such advancements. A fixed, wireline connection is not required between a transmitting station and a receiving station in a cellular, or other radiotelephonic, communication system to effectuate communications between the stations. Because a "wireless" connection is formed between the transmitting station and the receiving station, use of such a communication system is particularly  
25 advantageous to effectuate communications when a wireline connection cannot be conveniently or practically formed.

Various different types of cellular, and other radiotelephonic, communication systems have been implemented and others have been proposed. In many parts of the world, for instance, macrocellular communication networks have been installed. Such  
30 networks permit mobile subscriber units positioned anywhere within the area encompassed by the macrocellular networks to communicate pursuant to the macrocellular communication network. A macrocellular communication network

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typically includes a large number of base stations positioned at spaced-apart locations throughout a geographic area. As a mobile subscriber unit moves throughout the geographical area, communications with the mobile subscriber unit are "handed-off" to successive ones of the base stations. In one type of cellular communication system, a Global System for Mobile (GSM) communications system, control circuitry, including mobile services switching centers (MSCs) and base stations controllers (BSCs), controls communications between the base stations and the mobile subscriber unit. And, location registers, including a home location register (HLR) associated with the mobile subscriber unit, maintain a registry of the positioning of the mobile subscriber unit in a network.

Microcellular communication networks have also been developed and implemented. A Digital Electronic Cordless Telephone (DECT) system is exemplary of a microcellular communication network. A microcellular communication network, analogous to a macrocellular communication network, also permits wireless communications to be effectuated with a mobile subscriber unit. The area encompassed by a microcellular communication network is, however, typically much smaller than the area encompassed by a macrocellular communication network.

The costs associated with a microcellular communication network are generally less than the costs associated with a macrocellular communication network. However, because microcellular communication networks generally encompass limited areas, a single business, or other operator, might be required to construct more than one microcellular communication network to encompass a desired area in which microcellular communications are to be permitted.

For instance, a microcellular communication network might be constructed to provide microcellular communication coverage encompassing a single building. A mobile subscriber unit regularly registered to communicate pursuant to the microcellular communication network must be within the building, i.e., the area encompassed by the microcellular communication network, to communicate therethrough.

It is sometimes desirable to permit a mobile subscriber unit, regularly registered in one microcellular communication network (the "home" network), also to communicate in another microcellular communication network (the "visited"

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network). For instance, a business might have separate office locations, requiring separate microcellular networks to be installed for each of the separate office locations. It is sometimes desirable, in such instances, to permit personnel regularly located at one of the office locations to be able to communicate by way of a microcellular communication network even when the personnel are temporarily positioned at the other one of the office locations.

By providing communication links between the separate microcellular networks, registration, and other, information pertaining to the mobile subscriber unit stored at the "home" microcellular communication network can be used to permit communications with the mobile subscriber unit, even when the mobile subscriber unit is positioned in an area encompassed by the "visited" microcellular communication network.

Various proposals have been set forth to form communication links between microcellular networks by way of a macrocellular communication network. Such proposals, however, have generally been set forth for purposes of call control and not for purposes of mobility management. *Viz.* existing proposals for intercoupling the networks have not generally pertained to providing wide-area mobility to mobile subscriber units of microcellular communication networks.

Additionally, existing proposals generally require direct connections between the microcellular and macrocellular communication networks. As the operators of the macrocellular and microcellular communication networks might well be different entities, the conventional requirement for direct connections between the microcellular communication networks might sometimes be problematical.

A manner by which better to provide wide-area mobility to a mobile subscriber unit to increase the mobility permitted of the mobile subscriber unit would be advantageous.

Additionally, a manner by which to provide for the communication of mobility management information between a microcellular and macrocellular communication network without requiring direct connections therebetween would also be advantageous.

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It is in light of this background information related to mobility management in a cellular communication system that the significant improvements of the present invention have evolved.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention advantageously provides a method, and associated apparatus, for facilitating communications to and from a mobile subscriber unit operable in a microcellular communication network when the mobile subscriber unit roams into an area encompassed by a "visited" microcellular communication network other than the "home" network in which the mobile subscriber unit is regularly registered.

Wide-area mobility management functions available in a macrocellular network are provided to microcellular networks by coupling the microcellular networks to the macrocellular network. Wide-area mobility is thereby provided to a mobile subscriber unit operable in a microcellular communication network. The wide-area management functions provided to the microcellular communication network permits a mobile subscriber unit to communicate by way of a microcellular communication network even when it roams into an area encompassed by a "visited" network.

When the macrocellular communication network is formed of a Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) network, the microcellular communication networks include the mobility servers which appear, to the GSM network, to be mobile services switching centers (MSCs) of the GSM network. Mobility management normally provided to the mobile services switching centers of the GSM network are provided to the mobility servers of the microcellular networks. Signaling between the mobility server and the macrocellular communication network permits, for example, calls to be placed to and from a mobile subscriber unit when the subscriber unit roams beyond the microcellular communication network in which the subscriber unit is regularly registered. Location updating of the position at which the subscriber unit roams is similarly also effectuated.

In one aspect of the present invention, location information related to the position of a mobile subscriber unit is updated when the mobile subscriber unit roams

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into an area encompassed by a microcellular communication network other than the network in which the subscriber unit is regularly registered. A mobility server of such "visited" microcellular network receives indications of the positioning of the subscriber unit and provides information indicative thereof to a home location register (HLR) of the macrocellular communication network. The home location register (HLR) provides the visited mobility server with subscriber data related to the mobile subscriber unit and orders the "home" mobility server of the subscriber unit's home network to deregister the subscriber unit therefrom.

In another aspect of the present invention, calls originated at a Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) to be terminated to a mobile subscriber unit of the "home" microcellular communication network are routed to the subscriber unit when the subscriber unit roams beyond the "home" network and into a "visited" network. In one exemplary routing method, the call is routed via the home microcellular communication network to a gateway mobile services switching center (GMSC) of the macrocellular communication network, and the GMSC interrogates the home location register of the macrocellular network to obtain routing information to route the call to the roaming subscriber unit. The HLR requests and receives information from the mobility server of the "roaming" microcellular network. Such information is provided to the GMSC, and the call is routed to the mobile subscriber unit, to be terminated thereat.

In another aspect of the present invention, a call originated at a roaming, subscriber unit is routed to a subscriber unit registered in the macrocellular communication network. And, in yet another aspect of the present invention, calls are placed between a mobile subscriber unit positioned in a "home" microcellular network to a mobile subscriber unit roaming in a "visited" microcellular communication network. And, in yet another aspect of the present invention, the mobile subscriber unit forms a dual-mode subscriber unit, operable in both a microcellular network and a macrocellular network. Calls are placed, or received, by the subscriber unit when the subscriber unit is positioned in its "home" microcellular network, a visited microcellular network, or within an area encompassed only by the macrocellular network.

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With respect to foregoing aspects of the present invention, the mobility management signaling entering the macrocellular network is screened to protect the functions of the macrocellular network from damage.

5 Further with respect to foregoing aspects of the present invention, a plurality of mobility servers communicate with a central server such as an HLR or a debit platform via a shared communications protocol layer.

10 In these and other aspects, therefore, mobility-enhancing apparatus for a first mobility server facilitates communication with a mobile subscriber unit. The mobile subscriber unit is operable in a first microcellular communication network of a communication system having a macrocellular communication network and at least the first microcellular communication network. The first microcellular communication network includes the first mobility server. The mobility-enhancing apparatus facilitates communication with the mobile subscriber unit, operable in the first microcellular communication network, in a communication network other than  
15 the first microcellular communication network. A storage device stores location information representative of positioning of the mobile subscriber unit. A mobility manager is coupled to the storage device and to the macrocellular network. The mobility manager at least updates the location information stored in the storage device to indicate whether the mobile subscriber unit is positioned within range of the first  
20 microcellular communication network. The mobility manager further receives macrocellular network-generated data related to the mobile subscriber unit, and the network-generated data is used for the updating of the location information.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 FIGURE 1 illustrates a functional block diagram of a communication system which includes an embodiment of the present invention as a portion thereof.

FIGURE 2 illustrates a functional block diagram of a portion of the communication system shown in FIGURE 1 used during operation of an embodiment of the present invention to update the location of a mobile subscriber unit when the  
30 mobile subscriber unit roams into an area encompassed by a microcellular communication network other than the "home" microcellular network in which the subscriber unit is regularly registered.



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FIGURE 3 illustrates a functional block diagram of a portion of the communication system shown in FIGURE 1 used during a call to a mobile subscriber unit that has roamed into a microcellular communication network other than the "home" network in which the subscriber unit is regularly registered.

5           FIGURE 4 illustrates a portion of the communication system shown in FIGURE 1, used during operation of an embodiment of the present invention to route a call originated by a mobile subscriber unit when the mobile subscriber unit is positioned in an area encompassed by a microcellular communication network other than the "home" network in which the subscriber unit is regularly registered.

10           FIGURE 5 illustrates a portion of the communication system shown in FIGURE 1 used during operation of an embodiment of the present invention to route a call between subscriber units positioned in different microcellular communication networks.

15           FIGURE 6 illustrates in detail an example of a mobility signaling portion of the mobility servers of FIGURES 1-5.

            FIGURE 7 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary signaling channel firewall arrangement according to the present invention.

            FIGURE 8 illustrates the signaling channel firewall arrangement of FIGURE 7 in greater detail.

20           FIGURE 9 illustrates the operation of one part of the screening function of FIGURE 8.

            FIGURE 10 illustrates a portion of FIGURE 9 in greater detail.

            FIGURE 11 illustrates the operation of another part of the screening function of FIGURE 8.

25           FIGURE 12 illustrates the operation of another part of the screening function of FIGURE 8.

            FIGURE 13 illustrates generally the operation of the screening function of FIGURE 8 with respect to the operation of the protocol stack and SS7 signaling channel of FIGURE 8.

30           FIGURE 14 illustrates an exemplary database of operations that can be screened according to the present invention.

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FIGURE 15 illustrates an exemplary database of parameters that can be screened according to the present invention.

FIGURES 16-19 illustrates specific values and ranges which can be defined in an exemplary parameter database according to the invention.

5       FIGURE 20 illustrates an exemplary database for screening origination addresses according to the invention.

FIGURE 21 illustrates an exemplary database for screening destination addresses according to the invention.

10       FIGURE 22 is a block diagram which illustrates how a plurality of mobility servers communicate with HLR via a concentrator according to the present invention.

FIGURE 23 illustrates the concentrator and HLR of FIGURE 22 in greater detail.

15       FIGURE 24 illustrates another arrangement according to the present invention wherein a plurality of mobility servers communicate with a central server via a concentrator.

FIGURE 25 illustrates the concentrator and server of FIGURE 24 in greater detail.

FIGURE 26 illustrates the operation of the SSN/Socket function of FIGURES 23 and 25.

20       FIGURES 27 and 28 illustrate the operation of the DIALOGUE ID function of FIGURES 23 and 25.

FIGURE 29 illustrates a database utilized by the DIALOGUE ID function.

FIGURE 30 illustrates a database used by the SSN/Socket function.

FIGURE 31 illustrates a further database used by the DIALOGUE ID function.

25       FIGURE 32 illustrates a further database used by the DIALOGUE ID function.

FIGURE 33 illustrates a further alternative embodiment of the present invention, wherein the traffic handler is combined with the screening function of FIGURES 8-21.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring first to FIGURE 1, a communication system, shown generally at 10, includes an embodiment of the present invention as a portion thereof. The communication system 10 is a multi-network communication system, here shown to include a macrocellular communication network 12, a first microcellular communication network 14, and a second microcellular communication network 16.

The microcellular communication network 12, for purposes of illustration, in the exemplary embodiment, is formed of a Global Systems for Mobile communications (GSM) network. In other embodiments, the macrocellular communication network 12 is alternatively formed of another type of Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN). Analogously, the first and second microcellular communication networks 14 and 16, respectively, are, in the exemplary embodiment, formed of Digital Electronic Cordless Telephone (DECT) systems. The microcellular networks 14 and 16 shall, at times, be referred to as DECT systems. In another embodiment, the networks 14 and 16 are alternatively formed of other types of Private Telephonic Networks (PTNs).

The macrocellular communication network 12 encompasses a macrocellular-region throughout which wireless communications by way of the network 12 are permitted. In conventional manner, the network 12 includes a plurality of spaced-apart base stations, of which two base stations 18 are illustrated in the figure. Each base station 18 encompasses an area defining a cell 20. The cells 20 defined by the base stations 18 collectively form the region encompassed by the network 12.

The base stations are coupled by way of base station controllers 22 to mobile services switching centers (MSCs), such as the mobile services switching centers 24 and 26. The base station controllers 22 are operable, inter alia, to control operation of the base stations 18 coupled thereto. Control operations, such as hand-off decisions and channel allocations, are performed at the controllers 22. Operation of the base station controllers 22, and the mobile services switching centers 24 and 26 of the exemplary embodiment corresponds generally with operation of such devices in existing standards specifications.

The mobile services switching centers 24 and 26 shown in the figure are inter-coupled, here indicated by the lines 28. The MSCs 24 and 26 are further coupled to

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a Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). Such couplings are illustrated by lines 32 and 34, respectively, in the figure.

5 The GSM network 12 further includes location registers including the home location register (HLR) 36. The HLR 36 is coupled to the MSCs 24 and 26 by way of lines 38 and 42, respectively. The HLR 36 is operable in the GSM communication network 12, inter alia, to perform wide-area mobility management functions to facilitate call routing to and from mobile subscriber units operable to communicate by way of the communication network 12. Such mobility management functions include, for instance, the maintenance of a subscriber registry. The subscriber registry  
10 contains information relating to the subscriber units' whereabouts and status.

The HLR 36 is further coupled, by way of lines 44 and 46, respectively, to mobility servers 48 and 52 of the DECT systems 14 and 16, respectively. In an exemplary embodiment, the mobility servers 48 and 52 are based on MD 110 hardware components. Services supported therefrom are developed on an Erlang  
15 platform. Services performed by the mobility servers 48 and 52 include those which are conventionally provided by mobility servers of conventional DECT systems.

The mobility server 48 is coupled to radio exchange equipment 54 by way of lines 56. The radio exchange equipment 54 includes transceiver circuitry permitting communication with mobile subscriber units, such as the mobile subscriber unit 58.  
20 Similarly, the mobility server 52 is coupled to radio exchange equipment 62 by way of lines 64. Analogous to the radio exchange equipment 54, the radio exchange equipment 62 includes transceiver circuitry permitting wireless communications with mobile subscriber units positioned within the area encompassed by the DECT system 16.

25 In one embodiment, the mobile subscriber unit 58 forms a dual-mode subscriber unit, selectively operable to communicate with both the GSM network 12 and the microcellular networks 14 and 16.

The mobility server 48 includes a mobility manager 66 capable of communicating information with the HLR 36. The mobility manager 66 is further  
30 coupled to a storage device 68 which also forms a portion of the mobility server 48. Similarly, the mobility server 52 includes a mobility manager 72 which is capable of communicating information with the HLR 36. The mobility manager is further

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coupled to a storage device 74 which also forms a portion of the mobility server 52. The mobility server 48 is further coupled to the MSC 24, here indicated by lines 76. And, the mobility server 52 is further coupled to the MSC 26, here indicated by the lines 78. Both the mobility servers 48 and 52 are further coupled to a PSTN and provide conventional call routing of calls between the PSTN and mobile subscriber units which are regularly registered in the respective communication networks 14 and 16.

The storage devices 68 and 74 store location information related to subscriber units operable in the respective networks associated with the mobility servers 48 and 52, respectively. As shall be described below, such location information can be updated during operation of an embodiment of the present invention. In one embodiment, the storage devices 68 and 74 further store service subscription information related to service subscriptions to which the subscriber units are subscribed.

During operation of an embodiment of the present invention, the wide-area mobility management functions provided by the GSM network 12 are further utilized by the DECT systems forming the microcellular networks 14 and 16. Such utilization provides wide-area mobility to mobile subscriber units operable in the networks 14 and 16. Thereby, communications with mobile subscriber units of the networks 14 and 16 are permitted when such subscriber units roam beyond the areas encompassed by the networks in which the subscriber units are regularly registered, viz., the subscriber units' "home" network. For instance, when the mobile subscriber unit 58 roams beyond the microcellular network 14 and into, for instance, the microcellular network 16, the wide-area mobility management functions provided by the GSM network 12 are utilized to facilitate communications with the "roaming" mobile subscriber unit. In an embodiment having dual-mode subscriber units, the wide-area mobility management functions provided by the GSM network are utilized by the subscriber units when communicating by way of the networks 14 and 16 and also when communicating by way of the GSM network 16.

Mobile application part (MAP) interfaces are introduced into the mobility servers 48 and 52, respectively. The MAP is specified in European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) 300 599, GSM 09.02 version 4.11.1, November

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1995, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. An analogous standard is the mobility management portion of TIA/EIA/IS-41, promulgated by the Telecommunication Industry Association (TIA) and the Electronics Industry Association (EIA). In one embodiment, five conventional MAP operations are supported by the MAP interface. Namely, update location (which is termed "registration notification" in IS-41), insert subscriber data, delete subscriber data, cancel location, and provide roaming number (termed "routing request" in IS-41) operations are supported by the MAP interface. Such operations are performed, as necessary, to permit communications with the subscriber unit when the subscriber unit roams beyond its home network.

Subscription information associated with mobile subscriber units, such as the subscriber unit 58, operable in the DECT network 14 are stored not only in the mobility server 48 but also in the HLR 36. Services pursuant to the subscription in the HLR 36, however, need not be defined. But, the subscriber unit 58 includes an MSISDN number and an IMSI number allocated thereto. The subscription for the subscriber unit in the HLR 36 is based on such numbers.

The mobility server 48 contains tables permitting transformation between a DECT identity, used to identify the subscriber unit in the DECT system 14 and the MSISDN and IMSI numbers, used to identify the subscriber unit in the GSM network 12.

The DECT identity, the IMSI, and the MSISDN allocated to the subscriber unit 58 are further defined in each mobility server, such as the mobility server 52, in each DECT system 16, or other PTN, in which the subscriber unit 58 is permitted to roam. Such information is predefined in the mobility servers. Such predefined information further includes a predefined service profile which, in one embodiment, is not otherwise transferred from the subscriber units' 58 home mobility server, here server 48, to a visited mobility server, here server 52. Each mobility server further includes a series of roaming numbers which are defined in manners similar to the roaming numbers defined in a mobile services switching center or location register of a conventional GSM network. Signaling between the MSCs 24 and 26 and the HLR 36 is routed by using a global title (GT) and subsystem number (SSN). Thereby, the mobility servers 48 and 52 appear to the HLR 36 as mobile services switching centers,

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similar to the switching centers 24 and 26. The mobility servers further include unique MSC/VLR addresses, similar to the MSC/VLR addresses which identify the MSCs of the macrocellular network 12.

FIGURE 2 illustrates again the HLR 36 of the GSM network 12 and the mobility servers 48 and 52 of the DECT systems 14 and 16, respectively. Lines 44 and 46 are again shown to couple the HLR 36 with the mobility servers 48 and 52, respectively. And, the radio exchange equipment 54 and 62 are again shown to be coupled to the respective mobility servers 48 and 52. When a mobile subscriber unit, here subscriber unit 58, roams out of the microcellular network 14, its home network, and into the microcellular network 16, the subscriber unit 58 registers with the mobility server 52. The roaming of the subscriber unit is indicated in the figure by the arrow 84. The identity of the subscriber unit 58 is indexed against a list of subscriber units permitted to roam. A subscriber unit 58 is assumed to be listed on such list and a transformation between the DECT identity of the subscriber unit 58 and its corresponding IMSI number is performed by the mobility manager 72.

Second, as indicated by the arrow 86, the mobility server 52 updates the location information of the subscriber unit with the HLR 36. Then, and as indicated by the arrow 88, the HLR 36 provides the mobility server 52 with subscriber data, namely the IMSI and MSISDN numbers, stored in the HLR 36. And, as indicated by the arrow 92, the HLR 36 causes the mobility server 48 to deregister the old registration of the subscriber unit 58 in the network 14. Thereby, the location of the subscriber unit 58 is updated to indicate its location in the area encompassed by the microcellular network 16, not the microcellular network 14.

FIGURE 3 illustrates operation of an embodiment of the present invention by which a call is routed to the subscriber unit 58, regularly registered at the network 14, when the subscriber unit 58 roams into the network 16. Elements of the communication system 10 utilized in the exemplary operation of call routing to the roaming, subscriber unit 58 are shown in FIGURE 3 and identified by the same reference numerals used to identify such elements in FIGURE 1.

When the mobility server 48 receives a call, such as a call originated at the PSTN to be terminated at the mobile subscriber unit, the identity of the subscriber unit is indexed against a list of subscriber units permitted to roam. The subscriber unit 58

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is assumed to be on the list and marked as being roaming beyond the network 14. The mobility manager of the mobility server 48 translates the DECT identity of the subscriber unit into an MSISDN number, and the call is routed to the MSC 24, here forming a gateway MSC (GMSC). Such routing is indicated in the FIGURE by the arrow 102. Then, and as indicated by the arrow 104, the MSC 24 interrogates the HLR 36 for routing information to route the call to the roaming, subscriber unit.

Responsive to the interrogation, the HLR 36 requests a roaming number, MSRN, from the mobility server 52, as indicated by the arrow 106. The mobility server 52 returns the roaming number allocated to the subscriber unit 58 to the HLR 36, as indicated by the arrow 108. The HLR 36 thereafter, and as indicated by the arrow 112, returns the roaming number allocated to the subscriber unit 58 to the MSC 24. Once the roaming number is received at the MSC 24, the call is routed to the roaming subscriber unit 58, as indicated by the arrows 114, by utilizing the roaming number. The MSC 24, in one embodiment, generates both a transit call data record and a roaming call forwarding record, for billing purposes, if desired.

FIGURE 4 illustrates operation of an embodiment of the present invention by which the wide-area management functions provided by the GSM network 12 of the communication system 10 are utilized to facilitate routing of a call originated at a roaming subscriber unit, here subscriber unit 52 to a mobile subscriber unit operable in the GSM network. Again, elements of the communication system 10 utilized during such operation are identified with the same reference numerals utilized to identify such elements in FIGURE 1.

The subscriber unit 58 originates a call, indications of which are received by the radio exchange equipment 62. The call request is provided to the mobility server 52 and the mobility manager 72 thereof indexes the identity of the roaming, subscriber unit against a listing of subscriber units permitted to roam. The subscriber unit is assumed to be on the list and the predefined service profile associated therewith is used for the subscriber unit 58.

The call is set up by way of the MSC 26, here forming a gateway MSC (GMSC) and the DECT identity of the subscriber unit 58 is used as an A-number. The call is thereafter routed, in conventional fashion pursuant to the GSM network, to be terminated at the mobile subscriber, here a mobile subscriber 122. That is to say, the



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MSC 26 interrogates the HLR, as indicated by the arrow 124, for routing information. Such routing information is received at the HLR 36 from the MSC 24, as indicated by the arrow 126, and a visited location register (not shown) associated therewith. The routing information is provided to the MSC 26, as indicated by the arrow 128.

5 Responsive to the routing information, the call is routed from the MSC 26, to the MSC 24, as indicated by the arrow 130, and thereafter to the appropriate base station 18, as indicated by the arrow 132. The call is thereafter terminated at the mobile station 122, as indicated by the arrow 134.

FIGURE 5 illustrates operation of an embodiment of the present invention which permits routing of a call originated by a roaming, subscriber unit, here subscriber unit 58, to another subscriber unit, here subscriber unit 136, positioned in another DECT network, here DECT network 14. The roaming, subscriber unit 58 generates a call to the subscriber unit 136. The identity of the subscriber unit 58 is indexed against a list of permitted roaming subscriber units. The subscriber unit 58

10 is assumed to be listed on the list, and a predefined profile is allocated to the subscriber unit. The identity of the subscriber unit 136 is also indexed against a list of permitted roaming, subscriber units. Here, the subscriber unit 136 is assumed not to be listed upon the list of subscriber units permitted to roam. The call is thereby routed as an ordinary call between two DECT networks.

Operation of the present invention permits wide-area mobility management functions provided by a macrocellular communication network to be utilized by a microcellular communication network to facilitate communication with a mobile subscriber. A mobile subscriber regularly registered in one microcellular communication network can roam to another microcellular communication network

20 and utilize the wide-area mobility permitted in a macrocellular communication network to route calls to the roaming, subscriber unit.

FIGURE 6 is an example implementation of the mobility management part of the mobility servers 48 and 52 of FIGURES 1-5. The mobility manager 66 (72) can be, for example, a software application executing on the mobility server 48 (52). The server 48 (52) communicates with the HLR 36 via a conventional SS7 signaling channel 65 which passes through the associated MSC (not shown in FIGURE 6). The mobility manager accesses the SS7 signaling channel via a conventional

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communications protocol stack at 61. This protocol stack includes the Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) layer pursuant to ITU-T (International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunication Standardization Sector) Recommendations Q.771, Q.772, Q.773, Q.774 and Q.775 which are hereby incorporated herein by reference. The protocol stack 61 further includes the Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) according to ITU-T Recommendation Q.711, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. The protocol stack 61 further includes the Message Transfer Part (MTP) according to ITU-T Recommendation Q.701, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

A TCAP API 63 interfaces between the mobility manager 66 (72) and the TCAP layer of protocol stack 61. The use of an API, or Application Programming Interface, to interface between a software application and the TCAP layer is well known in the art. The TCAP API is conventionally used for embedding MAP operations in TCAP messages and, conversely, for removing embedded MAP operations from TCAP messages.

The TCAP layer itself is a well known conventional provider of an interface between applications and a network layer service, and the SCCP and MTP protocol layers are well known examples of network layer service providers. The SCCP and MTP protocol layers conventionally provide an interface between the TCAP layer and the conventional SS7 (Signaling System Number 7) signaling channel 65, as described in ITU-T Recommendation Q.700, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. The protocol stack 61 translates communication signals input to the TCAP layer using TCAP protocol into corresponding signals for transmission over the SS7 signaling channel 65. The use of the SS7 signaling channel to support MAP signaling to the HLR is well known in the art.

One problem with the arrangements illustrated in FIGURES 1-6 wherein a microcellular network uses SS7 signaling to access mobility management features of a macrocellular network is that the externally applied signaling from the microcellular network can disadvantageously interfere with existing functions of the macrocellular network that are supported by SS7 signaling within the macrocellular network.

Accordingly, and referencing example FIGURE 7, the present invention provides a firewall 71 between the mobility server 48A and the associated SS7

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signaling channel to HLR 36, and similarly provides a firewall 71 between the mobility server 52A and the associated SS7 signaling channel to HLR 36. The firewall 71 provides a protective isolation between the mobility servers 48A, 52A and their respective SS7 signaling channels to HLR 36, so it is possible to avoid the  
5      aforementioned interference with existing functions.

FIGURE 8 illustrates a more detailed example of the arrangement of FIGURE 7. The mobility servers of FIGURES 7 and 8 are designated as 48A and 52A to reflect the difference between those mobility servers and the mobility servers of FIGURES 1-6. The difference between the mobility server 48A (FIGURE 8) and the mobility  
10     server 48 (FIGURE 6) is best seen by comparing FIGURES 6 and 8. In particular, the TCAP API 63 of FIGURE 6 interfaces with the SS7 signaling channel 65 via the protocol stack 61, whereas the TCAP API 63 of FIGURE 8 interfaces with a conventional Ethernet system via a conventional TCP/IP application 81. The mobility server 48A (52A) of FIGURES 7 and 8 may otherwise be identical to the mobility  
15     server 48 (52) of FIGURES 1-6.

The TCP/IP application 81 communicates via Ethernet link with another conventional TCP/IP application 83 in the firewall 71. Applications 81 and 83 could be linked in any desired manner, such as by LAN (Local Area Network) or a private intranet. The TCP/IP application 83 provides a communications interface between the  
20     Ethernet system and a communications protocol stack 61A. The protocol stack 61A is similar to the above-described conventional protocol stack 61, in that it includes the conventional TCAP, SCCP and MTP protocol layers. However, the protocol stack 61A differs from the protocol stack 61 in that it includes a screening function at 85. The screening function 85 can be implemented as a software module between the  
25     TCP/IP application 83 and the conventional TCAP layer as shown in FIGURE 8, or can be incorporated into the software of the TCAP layer. The SCCP and MTP layers interface the screened TCAP layer with the SS7 signaling channel 65 to MSC and HLR.

The screening function 85 operates to screen the various TCAP protocol  
30     communications received by firewall 71 from mobility server 48A. TCAP protocol communications or messages are transmitted from TCAP API 63 to protocol stack 61A via TCP/IP applications 81 and 83, as connected by the Ethernet link. Only

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TCAP communications which pass the screening function 85 are translated by protocol stack 61A into signals for the SS7 signaling channel 65. Disallowed communications which are caught in the screening function 85 are not translated and thus are never permitted to access the SS7 signaling channel. The screening function 85 is transparent to communications passing from channel 65 toward the mobility server 48A.

FIGURE 13 illustrates one example of how the screening function 85 may be implemented either as a separate software module or as part of the TCAP protocol layer of protocol stack 61A. When a conventional TCAP protocol message containing, for example, a MAP operation, is received (131), the screening function 85 is implemented at 133. If desired, the results of the screening function can be logged into an appropriate database or databases in the protocol layer where the screening is done. For example, TCAP communications which pass the screening function can be stored in a "PASS" database, and TCAP communications which fail the screening function can be stored in a "FAIL" database. If the TCAP communication fails to pass the screening function, then control proceeds from 135 back to 131 to await the next TCAP communication. If the TCAP communication passes the screening function, then that communication is permitted to traverse the protocol stack through the TCAP layer, the SCCP layer and the MTP layer to the SS7 signaling channel 65. The communication is signaled into the macrocellular network on the SS7 signaling channel.

FIGURE 9 illustrates an exemplary portion of the screening procedure 133. In particular, FIGURE 9 illustrates an example screening response when a conventional TCAP Invoke request pursuant to ITU-T Recommendations Q.771-Q.775 is received from TCP/IP application 83. When the Invoke request is received at 90, it is first determined at 91 whether or not the operation to be invoked, (for example, a MAP operation) is an allowed operation. If not, then the operation is disallowed at 97 and the TCAP communication is not translated (not allowed to pass through the protocol stack 61A) to the SS7 signaling channel 65. If the operation to be invoked is an allowed operation, then the parameters associated with the operation to be invoked are decoded at 93. The decoding will typically involve conventional decoding techniques according to Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).

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After the parameters have been decoded at 93, a check parameter procedure is executed at 94. If the check parameter procedure 94 yields an OK result at 95, then it is determined at 96 whether more parameters are included in the Invoke request. If so, then the check parameter procedure at 94 is executed again for the next parameter. If there are no more parameters to be checked at 96, and if all results from procedure 94 are OK, then the operation to be invoked has passed the screening. The screening procedure 133 of FIGURE 13 can thus continue to perform any other necessary screening operations, or permit the Invoke request to traverse the TCAP, SCCP and MTP layers to the SS7 signaling channel 65 in conventional fashion. If the check parameter procedure 94 yields any result that is not OK at 95, then the operation to be invoked is disallowed at 97.

FIGURE 10 illustrates one example of the check parameter procedure 94 of FIGURE 9. It is first determined at 101 whether or not the parameter is to be subjected to the screening process. If not, then an "OK" result is returned at 107. If the parameter is to be screened at 101, then it is determined at 103 whether or not the parameter is an allowed parameter. If so, the "OK" result is returned at 107. If the parameter is not an allowed parameter at 103, then a "not OK" result is returned at 105.

FIGURE 11 illustrates one example of a screening operation which can be performed when a conventional TCAP Begin request pursuant to ITU-T Recommendations Q.771-Q.775 (termed "TCAP Query with Permission" in IS-41) is received from the TCP/IP application 83. In particular, if a conventional TCAP Begin request is received at 110, it is first determined at 111 whether or not the destination address is an allowed destination address. If not, then the dialogue conventionally associated with the Begin request is disallowed at 115, and no communication is translated (allowed to traverse the TCAP, SCCP and MTP layers) to the SS7 signaling channel 65. If the destination address is an allowed destination address at 111, it is then determined at 113 whether or not the origination address is an allowed origination address. If the origination address is not an allowed origination address at 113, the dialogue is disallowed at 115. If the origination address is an allowed origination address at 113, then the screening procedure 131 can continue to perform other

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screening operations, or the Begin request can be permitted to traverse the TCAP, SCCP and MTP layers to the SS7 signaling channel in conventional fashion.

FIGURE 12 illustrates one example of a screening operation which can be performed when a conventional TCAP Result request pursuant to ITU-T Recommendations Q.771-Q.775 is received from the TCP/IP application 83. Such a Result request is sent, for example, when the mobility server 48A provides a roaming number in response to a request from HLR. When the Result request is received at 120, any parameters associated therewith (such as a roaming number) are first decoded at 121 in generally the same manner discussed above with respect to the decode parameters procedure at 93 in FIGURE 9. After the parameters are decoded at 121, the check parameter procedure 94 of FIGURES 9 and 10 is performed. If the check parameters procedure returns a "not OK" result at 125, then the Result is disallowed at 123, and no communication is permitted to traverse the TCAP, SCCP and MTP layers to the SS7 signaling channel 65.

If the check parameter procedure returns an "OK" result at 125, then it is determined at 127 whether or not any parameters remain to be checked. If so, then the check parameter procedure at 94 is performed again with respect to the next parameter. When there are no more parameters to be checked at 127, the Result associated with the Result request can traverse the TCAP, SCCP and MTP layers to reach the SS7 signaling channel 65. If the check parameter procedure 94 returns a "not OK" result for any parameter, then the Result is disallowed at 123 and no communication is permitted to traverse the TCAP, SCCP and MTP layers to reach the SS7 signaling channel.

The firewall 71 of FIGURES 7-13 can be advantageously implemented in a suitable conventional workstation such as is commercially available from, for example, Sun Microsystems. The necessary hardware and software for implementing the conventional protocol stack 61 are commercially available from, for example, Ericsson Infotech, and the above-described screening procedures can be readily implemented either in the software of the TCAP layer of conventional protocol stack 61, or as a software module between TCP/IP application 83 and the TCAP layer. A conventional connection board for making the connection 87 between the MTP layer and the SS7 signaling channel 65 is also commercially available from ADAX.

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Below are described various databases which can be maintained within the screening function of FIGURE 8. The information in these databases is used in the screening operations discussed above relative to FIGURES 9-13, as will be clear from the following description.

5           FIGURE 14 illustrates an example of a TCAP operations database including a listing of operations that TCAP is allowed to invoke, and a listing of operations that TCAP is not allowed to invoke. The database can, as shown in FIGURE 14, be accessed and visually displayed by the firewall workstation, thereby permitting the macrocellular network operator freely to move various operations from the allowed  
10           operations list to the disallowed operations list. The operations shown in FIGURE 14 correspond to conventional MAP operations. These operations may be included either in the allowed or disallowed operations list according to the desire of the macrocellular network operator.

15           FIGURE 15 shows one example of a parameters database including a list of parameters which will be screened and a list of parameters which will not be screened. As above, the operator has full freedom to change any parameter from the screened list to the not screened list.

20           FIGURE 16 shows an example of a database including valid values for a given parameter such as the conventional IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) number. The database can be displayed as above, and the list of valid IMSI numbers can be specified as a plurality of individual numbers and/or as a range or ranges of numbers. The IMSI number is a parameter associated with the aforementioned "update location" operation.

25           FIGURE 17 is similar to FIGURE 16 but shows a parameter database of valid roaming number values.

30           FIGURE 18 illustrates one example of a database that specifies the valid MSC number. As can be seen from the foregoing description, each mobility server in effect acts as an MSC during mobility management operations. Thus, each mobility server has associated therewith an MSC number. Because a given firewall 71 typically communicates with only one mobility server, the database of FIGURE 18 will typically have only a single entry, namely the MSC number of the mobility server

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associated with the firewall. The MSC number is a parameter of the aforementioned "update location" operation.

FIGURE 19 is similar to FIGURE 18, but illustrates a database for a valid VLR number. Because each mobility server acts as an MSC, it also has a VLR number. Again, a given firewall will typically have associated therewith only one mobility server (see FIGURE 7), so the database of FIGURE 19 will typically have only one entry. The VLR number is a parameter of the aforementioned "update location" operation.

FIGURES 20 and 21 illustrate respectively the database for valid origination addresses and the database for valid destination addresses. The origination address of FIGURE 20 includes an Origination Point Code OPC, an Origination SubSystemNumber SSN, and an Origination Global Title GT, and the destination address of FIGURE 21 includes a Destination Point Code DPC, a Destination SubSystemNumber DSSN and a Destination Global Title DGT. For a given firewall 71, the only valid origination address will be the address of the associated mobility manager, and the only valid destination address will be the address of the HLR. Accordingly, the databases in FIGURES 20 and 21 will each typically need only a single entry.

All of the databases of FIGURES 15-21 can be easily accessed and modified in the same general manner as described above relative to FIGURE 14.

The above-described databases of FIGURES 14-21, when utilized in conjunction with the above-described screening operations of FIGURES 9-13, permit the firewalls 71 of FIGURES 7-8 to screen communications (e.g. MAP communications) from the mobility managers for the protection of the SS7 signaling channel 65 in the macrocellular network. The firewall workstation can be provided as part of the macrocellular network, thereby permitting the operator of the macrocellular network to control incoming signaling on the SS7 signaling channel. Moreover, the firewall can be used to control incoming signaling other than the mobility management (e.g. MAP) signaling described above.

Referring again to FIGURES 2 and 6, each of the mobility servers at 48 and 52 includes the communications protocol stack 61. In situations where a very large number of mobility servers 48 and 52 are required to communicate with HLR, the



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licensing and/or purchasing costs of providing each of the mobility servers with the protocol stack 61 can become quite significant, as well as installation and maintenance of the protocol stacks. For example, some systems may have as many as 200 mobility servers, each of which must communicate with HLR. It is clearly desirable to reduce the typical communications protocol stack licensing costs associated with such a system.

It will also be noted that, in the firewall arrangement of FIGURES 7 and 8, each firewall 71 includes a communications protocol stack at 61A. Thus, even though the mobility server 48A does not include the communications protocol stack 61 shown in FIGURE 6, nevertheless, because each mobility server 48A has a firewall 71 associated therewith, the arrangement of FIGURES 7 and 8 still requires a communications protocol stack for each mobility server.

Exemplary FIGURE 22 illustrates a system wherein a plurality of mobility servers 48A and 52A communicate with HLR 36 via a concentrator 221. The concentrator 221 makes it possible for the plural mobility servers to communicate with HLR using only one communications protocol stack of the type shown at 61 in FIGURE 6.

Exemplary FIGURE 23 illustrates the concentrator 221 in greater detail. The concentrator 221 includes the conventional protocol stack 61 of FIGURE 6 and a conventional TCP/IP application 239, and a traffic handler 237 interfacing between the TCP/IP application 239 and the communications protocol stack 61. The MTP layer of stack 61 is connected to the SS7 signaling channel via the conventional connection 87 of FIGURE 8. The SS7 signaling channel then communicates with another conventional protocol stack 61 in HLR 36. As shown in FIGURE 23, the concentrator 221 may interface a plurality of mobility servers 48A to any desired server 235, for example, a centralized debit platform. In addition, the clients of the concentrator 221 need not be mobility servers as shown in FIGURES 22 and 23, but could be any plurality of clients that require access to a centralized server such as shown at 235.

The traffic handler 237 includes an SSN/Socket portion 231 and a Dialogue ID portion 233. The SSN/Socket section 231 tracks the SubSystemNumbers (SSNs) which the mobility servers 48A use to identify themselves in their TCAP messages.

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Such use of SSNs in TCAP messages is well known in the art. Also well known in the art is the use of socket identification (Socket ID) by a TCP/IP server application to identify various TCP/IP client applications. In FIGURE 23, the TCP/IP application 239 functions as a server application, and the TCP/IP applications 81 in the mobility servers 48A function as client applications. The TCP/IP server application 239 is coupled to the plurality of TCP/IP client applications 81 via a suitable communication network 2301 such as Ethernet, or a local area network (LAN) or a private intranet.

The SSN/Socket section 231 correlates between the Socket IDs used by the TCP/IP server application 239 and the SSNs used by the mobility servers to identify themselves in TCAP messages. Upon initialization of the FIGURE 23 system, each mobility server 48A sends an initializing TCAP message from its client application 81 to the server application 239. The initializing TCAP message includes the SSN that identifies the particular mobility server. Upon receiving the initializing TCAP message, server application 239 assigns a Socket ID to the mobility server from which the message originated. The SSN/Socket section 231 then stores in a database the relationship between the SSN supplied by the mobility server and the Socket ID assigned by the server application 239. FIGURE 30 shows an example of such a database including the relationship between the SSNs and the Socket IDs. As the initializing TCAP messages are received from the various mobility servers 48A, the SSN/Socket section 231 fills in the database of FIGURE 30.

In addition to establishing the database of FIGURE 30, the SSN/Socket function 231 provides the server application 239 with the appropriate Socket ID when a TCAP message from the protocol stack 61 is presented to the server application 239 for transmission to a mobility server 48A. Such a TCAP message would have originated at the server 235, passed to the concentrator 221 via the SS7 signaling channel, and arrived at the SSN/Socket section 231 in the form of a TCAP message having the conventional SSN to identify the mobility server 48A to which the message is directed. The SSN/Socket function 231 uses the SSN from the TCAP message to determine from the database of FIGURE 30 the appropriate Socket ID. This Socket ID is then passed to the server application 239, whereupon the server application 239 can forward the TCAP message to the appropriate mobility server 48A.

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The above described exemplary operation of the SSN/Socket section 231 is illustrated in example FIGURE 26. At 261, the SSN/Socket portion 231 stores the one-to-one relationships between the SSNs and the Socket IDs (see FIGURE 30) as the Socket IDs are assigned. Thereafter, when a TCAP message is received (263) from the protocol stack of concentrator 221, the Socket ID is determined from the SSN at 265. The database of FIGURE 30 is used to determine the Socket ID from the SSN. After the Socket ID has been determined at 265, it is passed to the TCP/IP server application 239 along with the TCAP message (267).

Referring now to the DIALOGUE ID section 233 of the traffic handler 237 in FIGURE 23, this section pertains to the Dialogue ID portion of a conventional TCAP message. This portion of a TCAP message identifies the communication, or dialogue, of which the TCAP message forms a part. As an example, a conventional TCAP message from one of the mobility servers would include the SSN to identify the server from which the message originated, and would also include in the Dialogue ID portion a Dialogue ID value to identify the particular communication, or dialogue, of which that message forms a part. Because there are many clients (e.g. mobility servers) connected to the concentrator 221, and because they carry on their TCAP communications independently of one another, two or more of the clients may select the same Dialogue ID value when composing a TCAP message. The DIALOGUE ID section 233 uniquely identifies each dialogue from each client so that the server 235 can keep track of all of the on-going dialogues with the various clients.

In the description that follows, the term "Client ID" will refer to a Dialogue ID value assigned by a client or the DIALOGUE ID section 233 to a TCAP communication occurring between the client and the DIALOGUE ID section 233, and the term "Stack ID" will refer to a Dialogue ID value assigned by the DIALOGUE ID section 233 to a TCAP communication occurring between the DIALOGUE ID section 233 and the server 235.

The DIALOGUE ID section 233 maintains a Dialogue ID database such as shown, for example, in FIGURE 29. If C1 = C2 in FIGURE 29, then this means that the client having SSN=10 has assigned the same Dialogue ID value to its communication as has the client having SSN=20. However, the DIALOGUE ID section 233 removes the confusion for the server 235 by assigning unique Stack IDs

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(S1 and S2) which permit the server 235 to distinguish between the two communications.

FIGURES 27 and 28 illustrate one example of possible operation of the DIALOGUE ID function 233. In the DIALOGUE ID operation of FIGURE 27, it is first determined at 271 whether a TCAP message has been received. If so, it is then determined at 273 whether the TCAP message is received from the stack 61 of concentrator 221 or from one of the clients 48A. If the TCAP message is from a client, it is then determined at 275 whether the TCAP message is beginning a new dialogue. If the message does represent the beginning of a new dialogue, then the DIALOGUE ID function 233 assigns a new (i.e. not in the FIGURE 29 database) Stack ID at 277. Thereafter, at 279, the SSN and Client ID from the received TCAP message are stored in a correlating relationship to the newly assigned Stack ID, as shown in FIGURE 29. As mentioned above, two or more clients can conceivably assign the same Client ID in a TCAP message, so the DIALOGUE ID section 233 must correlate the Client ID and Stack ID to the SSN of the client that originated the message. After storing the Client ID-Stack ID relationship, the Stack ID is at 2701 inserted into the Dialogue ID portion of the TCAP message in place of the Client ID.

If it is determined at step 275 that the TCAP message is not beginning a new dialogue, then at 2700 the Client ID and SSN are obtained from the TCAP message and are used to determine the Stack ID from the FIGURE 29 database. Then the Stack ID is at 2701 inserted into the Dialogue ID portion of the TCAP message in place of the Client ID. If it is determined at 2703 that the TCAP message is ending a dialogue, then at 2705 the Client ID-Stack ID relationship is deleted from the database of FIGURE 29, including the corresponding SSN. Thereafter, the DIALOGUE ID section 233 passes the TCAP message to the communications protocol stack 61 at 2707. This step 2707 follows immediately after step 2703 if it is determined at step 2703 that the TCAP message is not ending a dialogue. After passing the TCAP message to the stack at 2707, control returns to 271 to await arrival of another TCAP message.

Returning to decision block 273, if the TCAP message was received from the stack 61 of concentrator 221, control flows to point A in FIGURE 28. At 281 it is determined whether or not the received TCAP message is beginning a new dialogue.

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If not, then at 283 the DIALOGUE ID section 233 inspects the Dialogue ID portion of the TCAP message, which will contain the Stack ID, and then uses the Stack ID to determine the Client ID from the FIGURE 29 database. The Client ID is then inserted into the Dialogue ID portion of the TCAP message at 285. It is thereafter determined at 287 whether the TCAP message is ending a dialogue. If so, then the Client ID-Stack ID relationship (including the SSN) is deleted from the FIGURE 29 database at 289, after which the TCAP message is passed to the client at 2807. If the dialogue is not ending at 287, then the TCAP message is passed to the client at 2807. From step 2807, control returns to point B in FIGURE 27 and ultimately to 271 to await another TCAP message.

If the received TCAP message is beginning a new dialogue at 281, then at 2805 the Dialogue ID value found in the Dialogue ID portion of the TCAP message (which Dialogue ID value was in this case assigned by server 235 of FIGURE 23) is assigned to be the Stack ID, and a new Client ID is assigned. Any Client ID that is not currently listed in the database of FIGURE 29 is available as a new Client ID at 2805. At 2803, the Client ID-Stack ID relationship is stored (along with the destination SSN) in the database of FIGURE 29. Thereafter, at 2807, the TCAP message is passed on to the client. Thereafter, control returns to FIGURE 27 to await another TCAP message at 271.

FIGURE 24 illustrates a plurality of mobility servers at 48A and 52A communicating with a server 241 (such as an HLR or debit platform) via a concentrator 243 which is connected to a bus in common with the mobility servers and the server 241.

FIGURE 25 illustrates the example concentrator 243 of FIGURE 24 in more detail. The concentrator 243 of FIGURE 25 is similar to the concentrator 221 of FIGURE 23, except the concentrator 243 and the server 241 communicate with one another via respective TCP/IP applications 251 and 253 and the communication network therebetween, as opposed to the SS7 signaling channel connecting the concentrator 221 and the server 235 of FIGURE 23. In FIGURE 25, the TCP/IP application 253 functions as a conventional server application and the TCP/IP application 251 functions as a conventional client application. As in FIGURE 23, the

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TCP/IP applications communicate with one another via communication network 2301 such as Ethernet, local area network (LAN) or a private intranet.

Because of the TCP/IP link between concentrator 243 and server 241, the communications between concentrator 243 and server 241 may be conducted with or without their respective MTP layers. That is, only the TCAP and SCCP layers of concentrator 243 and server 241 are needed. Moreover, if the server 241 (e.g. HLR or debit platform) services only the mobility servers and nothing else, for example, in a private system, then only the TCAP layers would be needed.

FIGURES 31 and 32 illustrate databases which are advantageous in the DIALOGUE ID section 233. The FIGURE 31 database maintains a record of the last Client ID assigned by the various clients (clients identified by SSN). FIGURE 32 is a database holding the last Stack ID assigned by the DIALOGUE ID section 233. Maintaining a record of the last Client IDs and the last Stack ID can simplify the process of assigning a new Client ID as at 2805 in FIGURE 28 or a new Stack ID as at 277 in FIGURE 27.

FIGURE 33 illustrates another alternative to the concentrator embodiments illustrated in FIGURES 23 and 25. In particular, the embodiment in FIGURE 33 combines the screening function 85 of FIGURES 8-21 and the traffic handler 237 of FIGURE 23. Thus, TCAP messages received from the clients 48A and 52A of FIGURES 22 and 23 can be screened according to techniques described above. TCAP messages that pass the screening can then be provided to the DIALOGUE ID function. Because the screening function acts only on communications toward the central server, communications toward the clients can pass from DIALOGUE ID section 233 to SSN/Socket section 231. Because the screening function in FIGURE 33 will screen messages from plural clients, (e.g. plural mobility servers), the database of FIGURE 20 (valid origination addresses) will in this instance include plural entries, as will the databases of FIGURES 18 (valid MSC numbers) and 19 (valid VLR numbers).

The concentrators illustrated in FIGURES 23, 25 and 33 can be implemented using a commercially available workstation such as available from Sun Microsystems. The SSN/Socket section 231 can be realized as a software module in conjunction with the TCP/IP server application 239 which is conventionally available in such a workstation. The DIALOGUE ID function 233 can be implemented as a separate

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software module operating in conjunction with the software of the TCAP communications protocol layer, or can be implemented as a part of the software of the TCAP layer.

5       The throughput capacity of the SS7 signaling channel 65 may limit the throughput (in terms of TCAP transactions per second) of the concentrator 221 (FIGURE 23) to a throughput level less than the throughput capability of the TCAP layer. The TCP/IP link at 251, 253 and 2301 of FIGURE 25 permits the TCAP layer to operate at its full throughput capability.

10       Although exemplary embodiments of the present invention have been described above in detail, this does not limit the scope of the invention, which can be practiced in a variety of embodiments.

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## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An interface for connection between a server in a macrocellular communication network and a plurality of client applications in respective microcellular communication networks which are relatively smaller than the macrocellular communication network, comprising:

a first communication port for connection to the microcellular communication networks;

a second communication port for connection to the server; and

an apparatus coupled between said first and second communication ports and implementing a communications protocol layer between said first and second communication ports, said apparatus including a traffic handler that permits all of the client applications to communicate with the server via said communications protocol layer.

2. The interface of Claim 1, wherein said first communication port includes a TCP/IP application.

3. The interface of Claim 1, wherein said traffic handler includes a database which correlates between identification numbers used by the respective client applications to identify themselves and socket identifications assigned to the respective client applications by said first communication port.

4. The interface of Claim 1, wherein said second communication port includes an SS7 signaling channel.

5. The interface of Claim 1, wherein said second communication port includes a TCP/IP application.

6. The interface of Claim 1, wherein said communications protocol layer is a TCAP layer.

7. The interface of Claim 1, wherein said apparatus implements a



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communications protocol stack including a plurality of communications protocol layers between said first and second communication ports, and wherein said traffic handler permits all of the client applications to communicate with the server via said plurality of communications protocol layers.

5

8. The interface of Claim 7, wherein said communications protocol stack includes a TCAP layer, an SCCP layer, and an MTP layer.

10

9. The interface of Claim 1, wherein said traffic handler includes a database which correlates between identification codes assigned by said traffic handler to respective communications between the server and the client applications and further identification codes assigned to the respective communications by the client applications.

15

10. The interface of Claim 9, wherein said communications protocol layer is a TCAP layer, wherein said communications include TCAP messages, and wherein said further identification codes are parameters of the respective TCAP messages.

20

11. The interface of Claim 9, wherein said traffic handler includes a database for storing therein, for each client application, a respective one of said further identification codes most recently assigned by the client application.

25

12. The interface of Claim 9, wherein said traffic handler includes a database for storing therein a most recently assigned one of said identification codes.

30

13. A method of controlling communications between a server in a macrocellular communication network and a plurality of client applications in respective microcellular communication networks that are relatively smaller than the macrocellular communication network, comprising:  
receiving messages enroute between the server and the client applications; and

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sending each of the messages to its destination via a common communications protocol layer.

5           14.    The method of Claim 13, wherein said sending step includes sending each of the communications to its destination via a common plurality of communications protocol layers which form a communications protocol stack.

10           15.    The method of Claim 13, wherein said receiving step includes receiving the communications at a communication port, and including correlating socket identifications assigned by the communication port to the respective client applications with identification numbers used by the respective client applications to identify themselves.

15           16.    The method of Claim 15, including using the identification numbers to determine the respective socket identifications that correlate therewith, and using the socket identifications to determine the respective identification numbers that correlate therewith.

20           17.    The method of Claim 13, wherein said sending step includes using an SS7 signaling channel to send the communications.

          18.    The method of Claim 13, wherein said sending step includes using a TCP/IP application to send the communications.

25           19.    The method of Claim 13, including assigning first and second identification codes to each of the communications between the server and the client applications, and correlating the first identification codes with the second identification codes.

30           20.    The method of Claim 19, including using the first identification codes to determine the respective second identification codes that correlate therewith, and

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using the second identification codes to determine the respective first identification codes that correlate therewith.

5           21. The method of Claim 19, including altering a portion of a communication passing from one of the client applications to the server, said altering step including adding one of said first identification codes into the communication.

          22. The method of Claim 21, wherein said portion is a dialogue identification portion of a TCAP message.

10           23. The method of Claim 21, including altering a portion of a communication passing from the server to one of the client applications, said altering step including adding one of said second identification codes into the communication.

15           24. The method of Claim 23, wherein said portions are dialogue identification portions of respective TCAP messages.

          25. The method of Claim 19, including altering a portion of a communication passing from the server to one of the client applications, said altering  
20 step including adding one of said second identification codes into the communication.

          26. A communication system, comprising:  
          a plurality of microcellular communication networks including  
respective client applications;  
25           a macrocellular communication network that is relatively larger than said microcellular networks, said macrocellular network including a server; and  
          an interface coupled between said server and said plurality of microcellular networks, said interface including a first communication port coupled  
to said microcellular communication networks, a second communication port coupled  
30 to said server, and an apparatus coupled between said first and second communication ports and implementing a communications protocol layer between said first and second communication ports, said apparatus including a traffic handler that permits

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all of the client applications to communicate with the server via said communications protocol layer.

5           27.    The system of Claim 26, including an SS7 signaling channel connected between said interface and said server, said microcellular networks each including a TCP/IP application, said interface including a further TCP/IP application, said TCP/IP applications of said microcellular networks coupled to said further TCP/IP application.

10           28.    The system of Claim 27, wherein said further TCP/IP application is a server application and said TCP/IP applications of said microcellular networks are client applications.

15           29.    The system of Claim 26, wherein each of said microcellular networks includes a TCP/IP application, said interface includes first and second TCP/IP applications, and said server includes a TCP/IP application, said TCP/IP applications of said microcellular networks coupled to said first TCP/IP application of said interface, and said TCP/IP application of said server coupled to said second TCP/IP application of said interface.

20           30.    The system of Claim 29, wherein said first TCP/IP application is a server application and said second TCP/IP application is a client application, and said TCP/IP application of said server is a server application.

25           31.    The system of Claim 7, wherein said communications protocol stack selectively prohibits some communications from the client applications from passing through said communications protocol stack to the server.

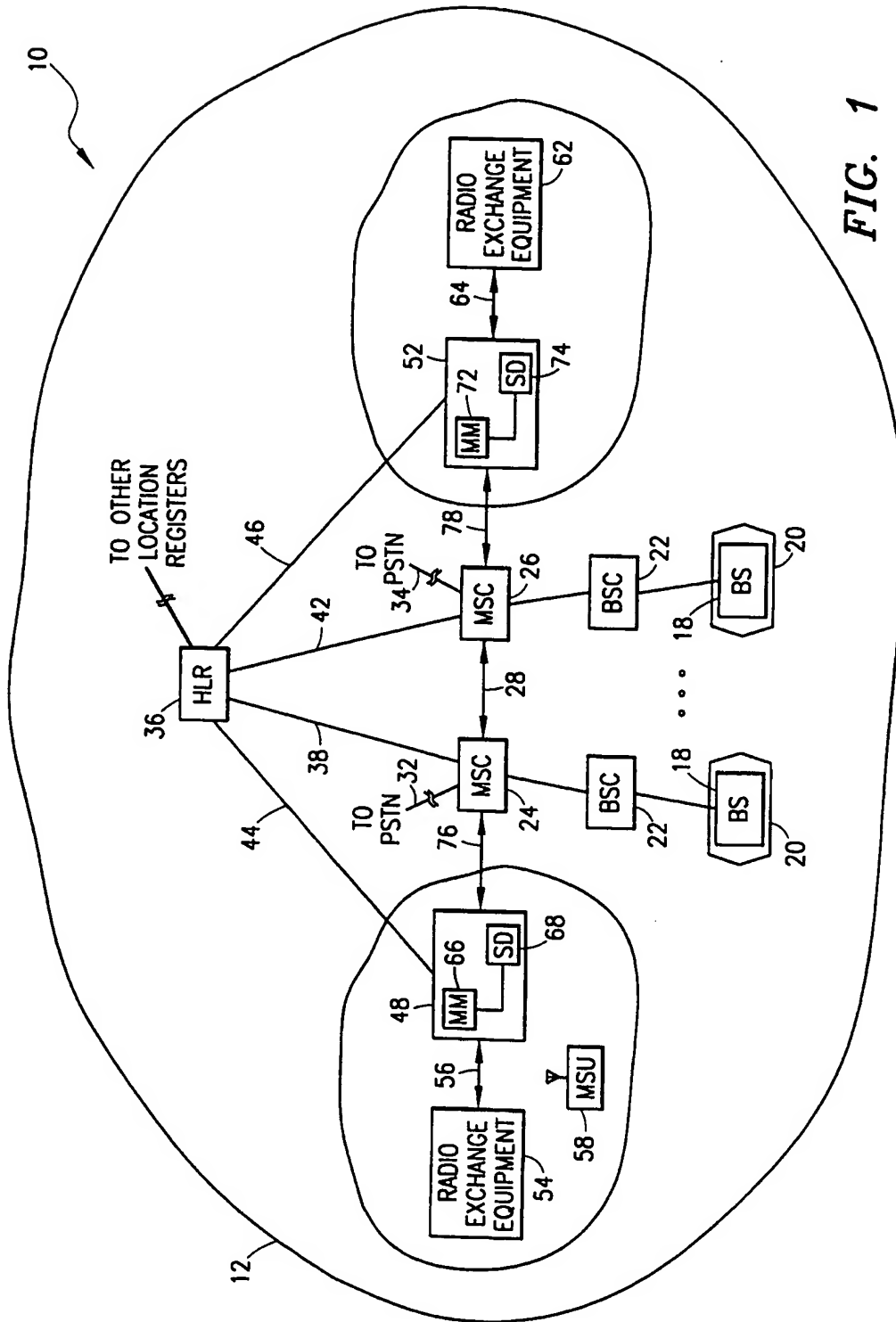


FIG. 1

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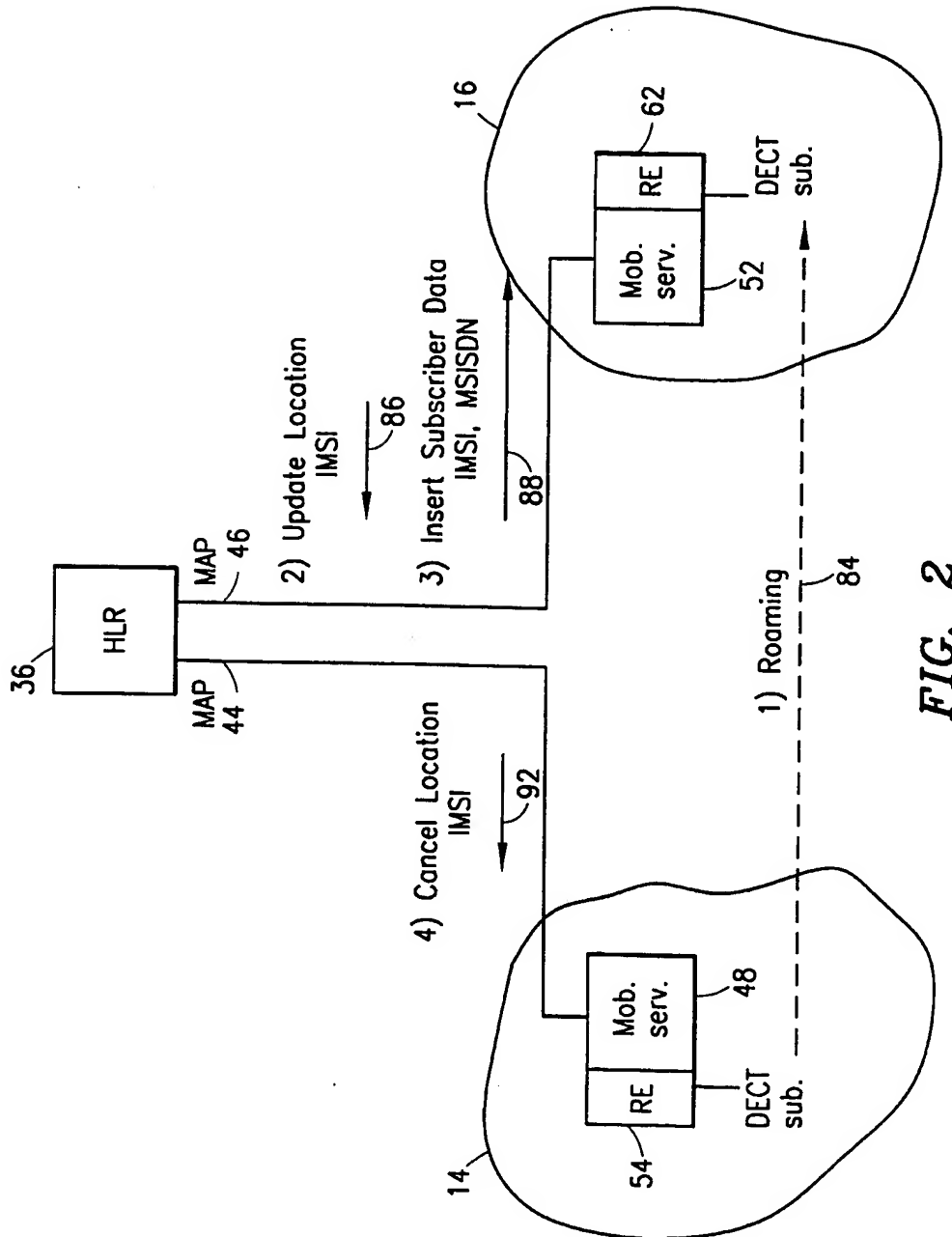


FIG. 2

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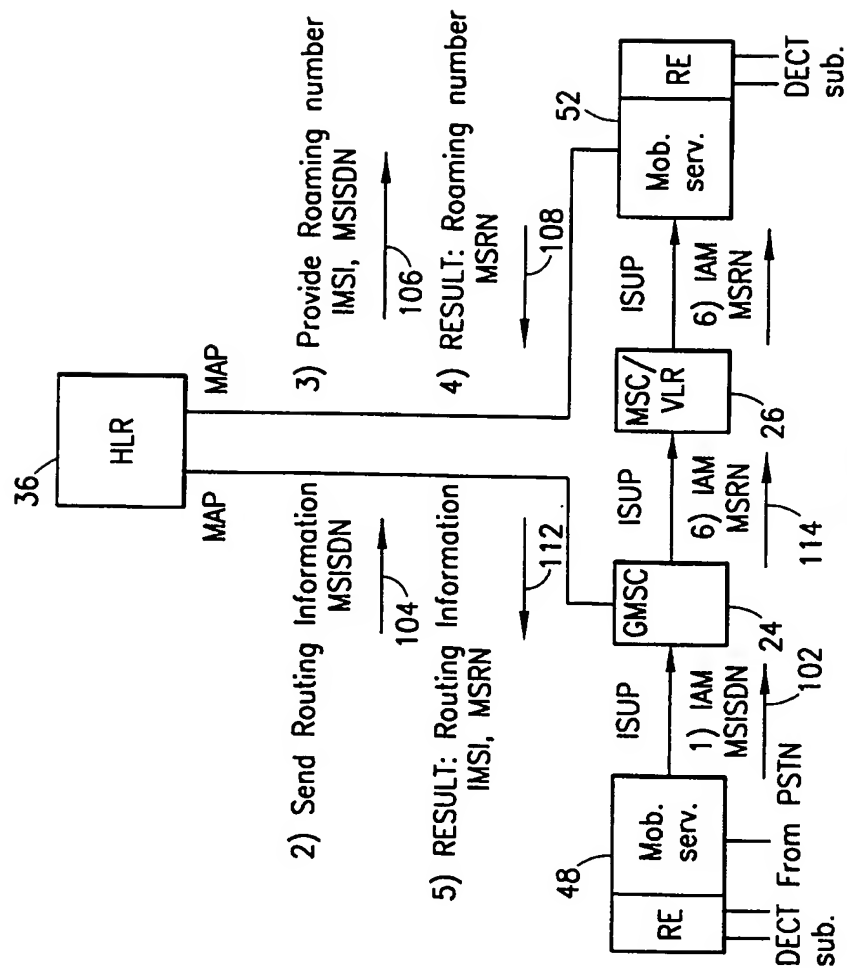


FIG. 3

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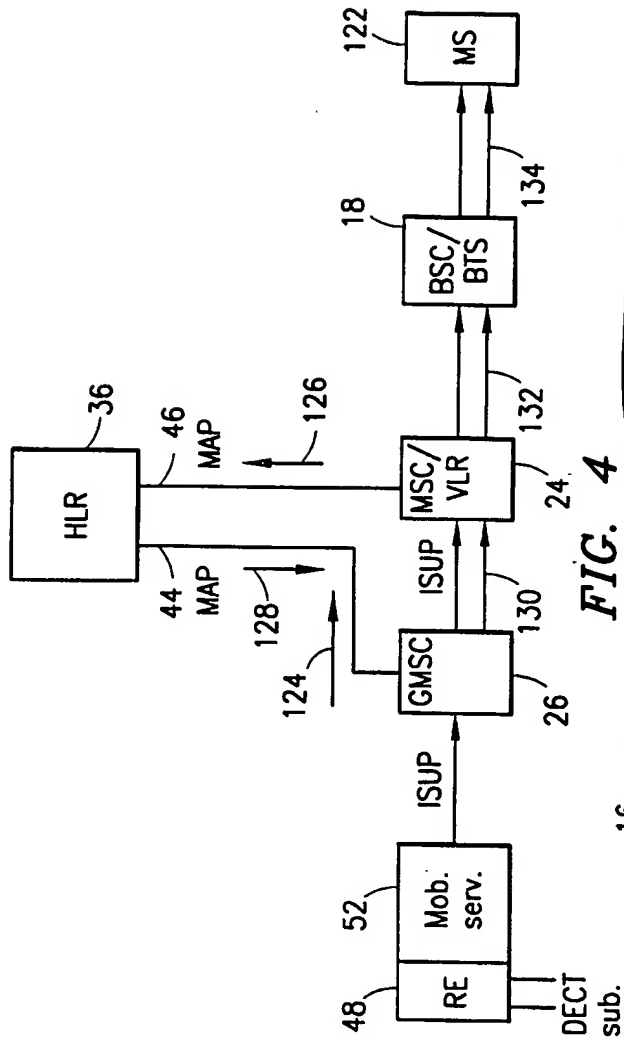


FIG. 4

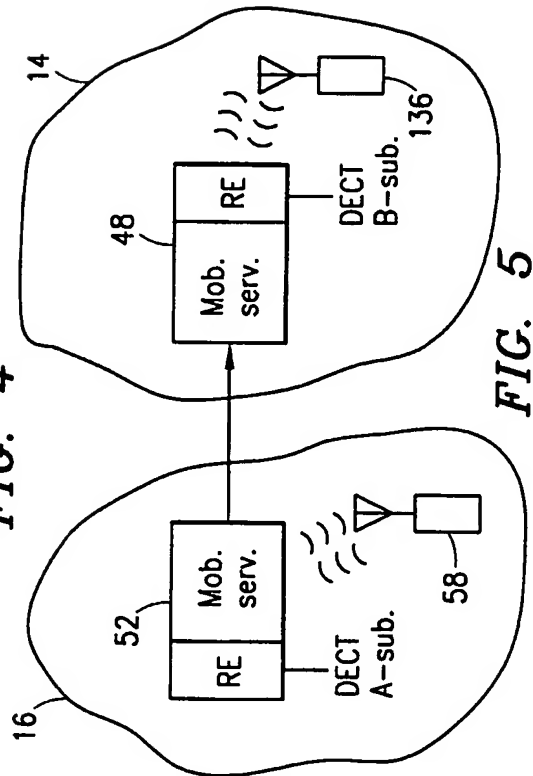


FIG. 5



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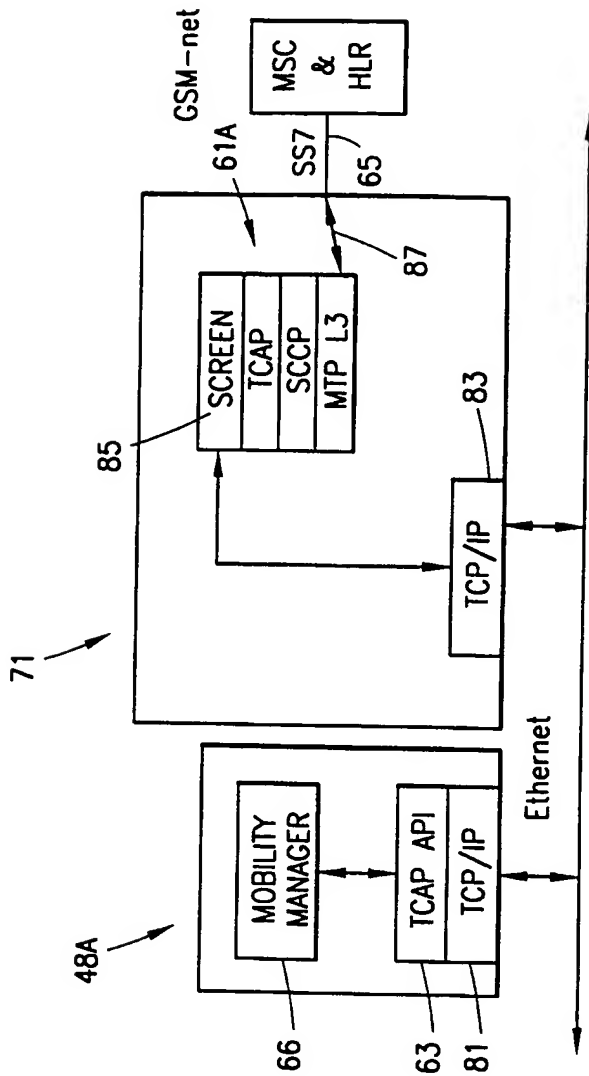


FIG. 8

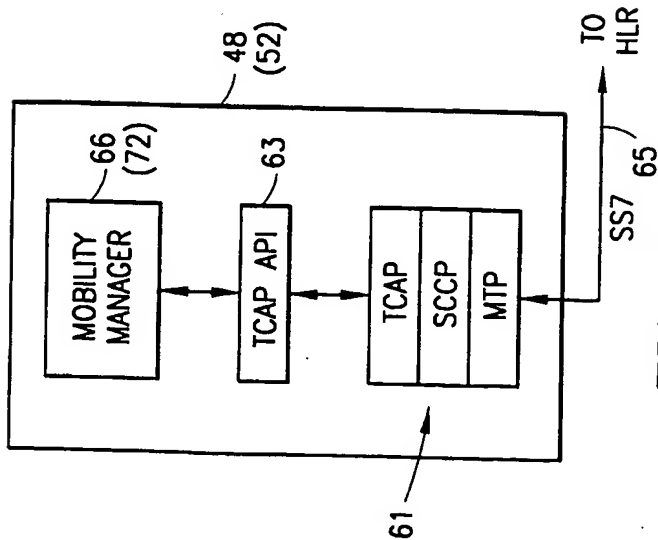


FIG. 6

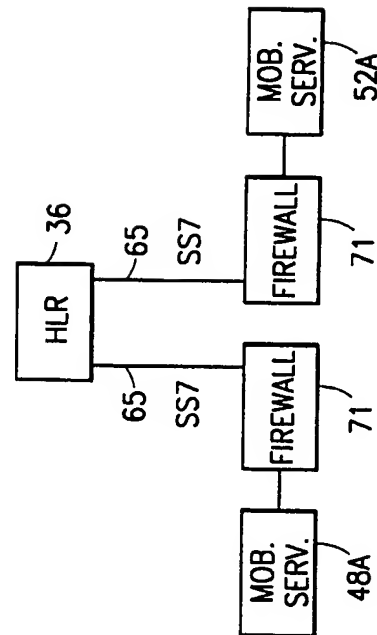
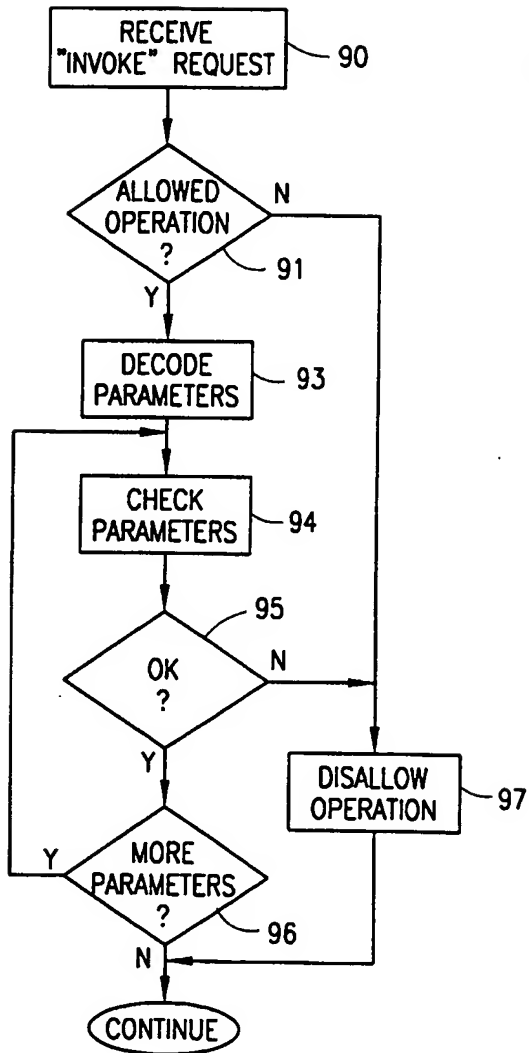
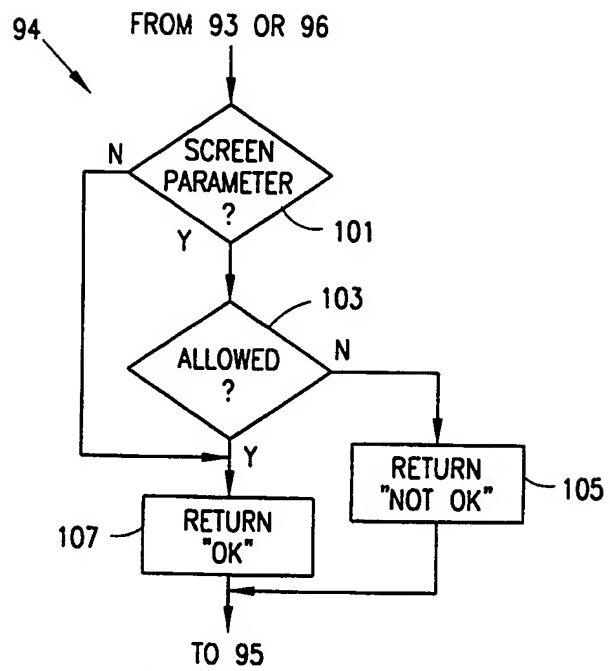
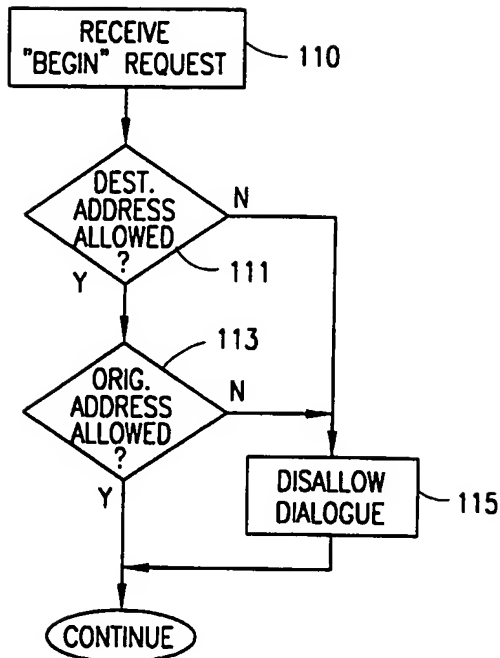
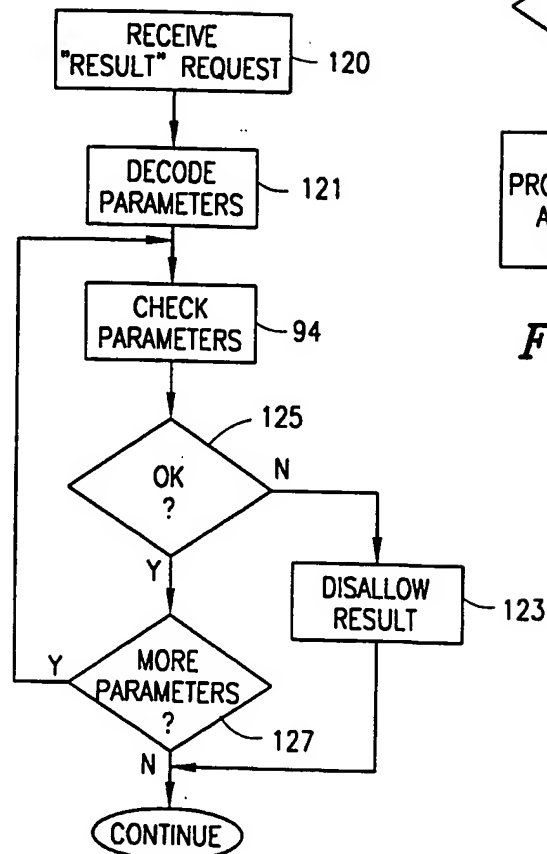
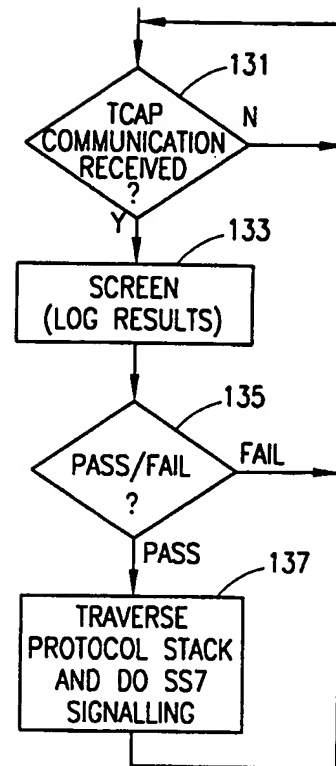


FIG. 7

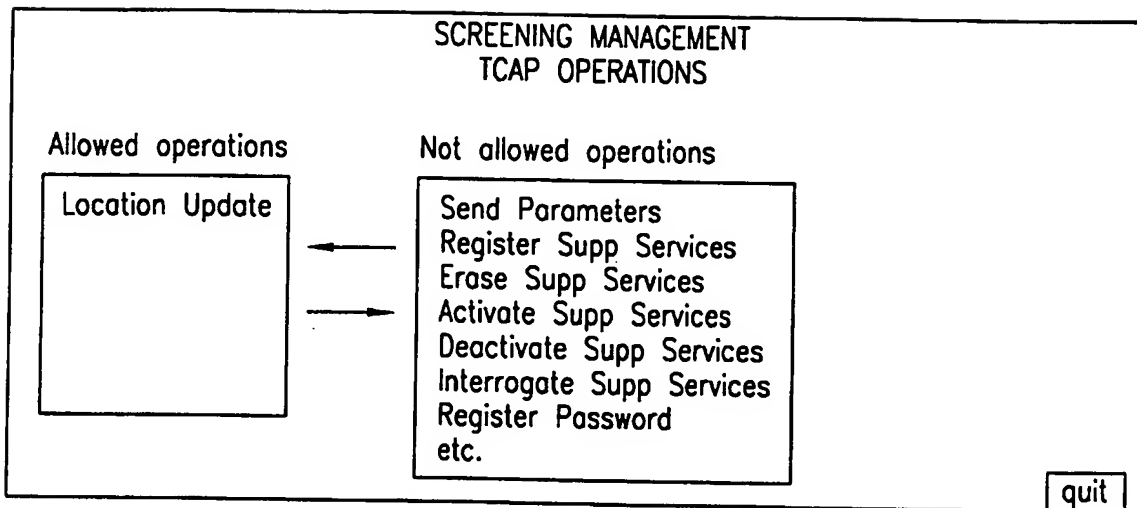
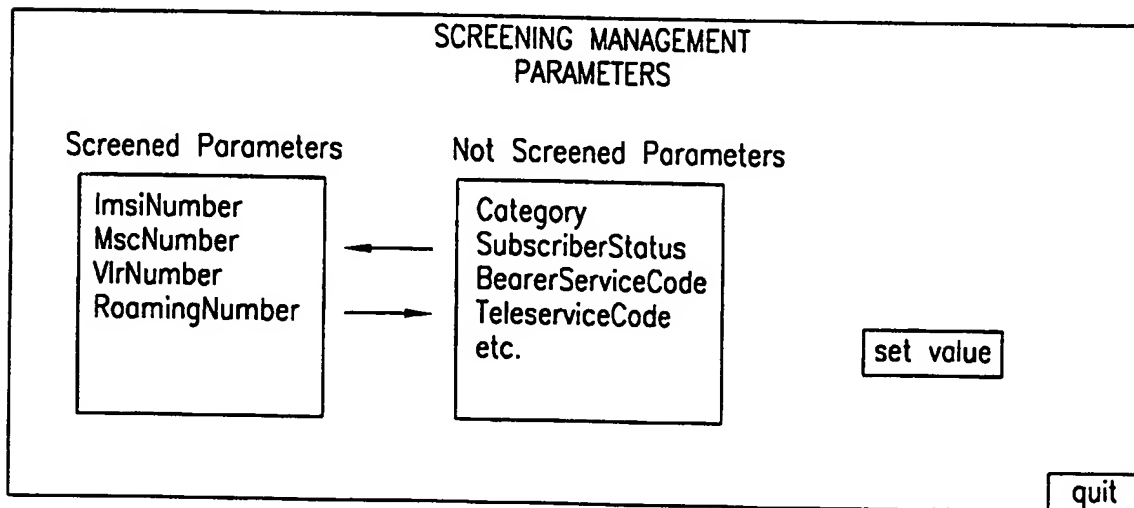
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**FIG. 9****FIG. 10**

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**FIG. 11****FIG. 12****FIG. 13**

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**FIG. 14****FIG. 15**

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**SCREENING MANAGEMENT  
PARAMETER VALUE**

List of Valid IMSI-numbers

123456789	↑ ↓
223456789	
334567000-334567999	

New Single Number:

New Range:  
From  To

*FIG. 16*

**SCREENING MANAGEMENT  
PARAMETER VALUE**

List of Valid Roaming numbers

1234567	↑ ↓
2234567	
3234570	
3234590	

New Single Number:

*FIG. 17*

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SCREENING MANAGEMENT  
PARAMETER VALUE

Valid MSC Number

7654321
---------

New Single Number:

--

ADD DELETE

quit

*FIG. 18*

SCREENING MANAGEMENT  
PARAMETER VALUE

Valid VLR Number

1234567
---------

New Single Number:

--

ADD DELETE

quit

*FIG. 19*

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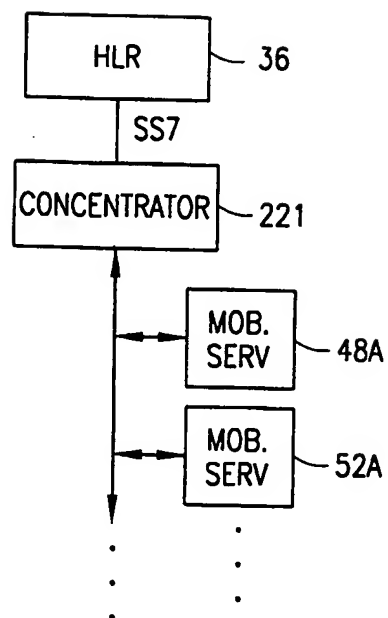
SCREENING MANAGEMENT ORIGINATION ADDRESS			
Valid Origination Addresses			Origination Point Code <input type="text"/>
OPC	SSN	GT	Origination SubSystemNumber <input type="text"/>
254	8	22345678	Origination Global Title <input type="text"/>
			<input type="button" value="ADD"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/> <input type="button" value="quit"/>

*FIG. 20*

SCREENING MANAGEMENT DESTINATION ADDRESS			
Valid Destination Addresses			Destination Point Code <input type="text"/>
DPC	DSSN	DGT	Destination SubSystemNumber <input type="text"/>
255	9	12345678	Destination Global Title <input type="text"/>
			<input type="button" value="ADD"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/> <input type="button" value="quit"/>

*FIG. 21*

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*FIG. 22*



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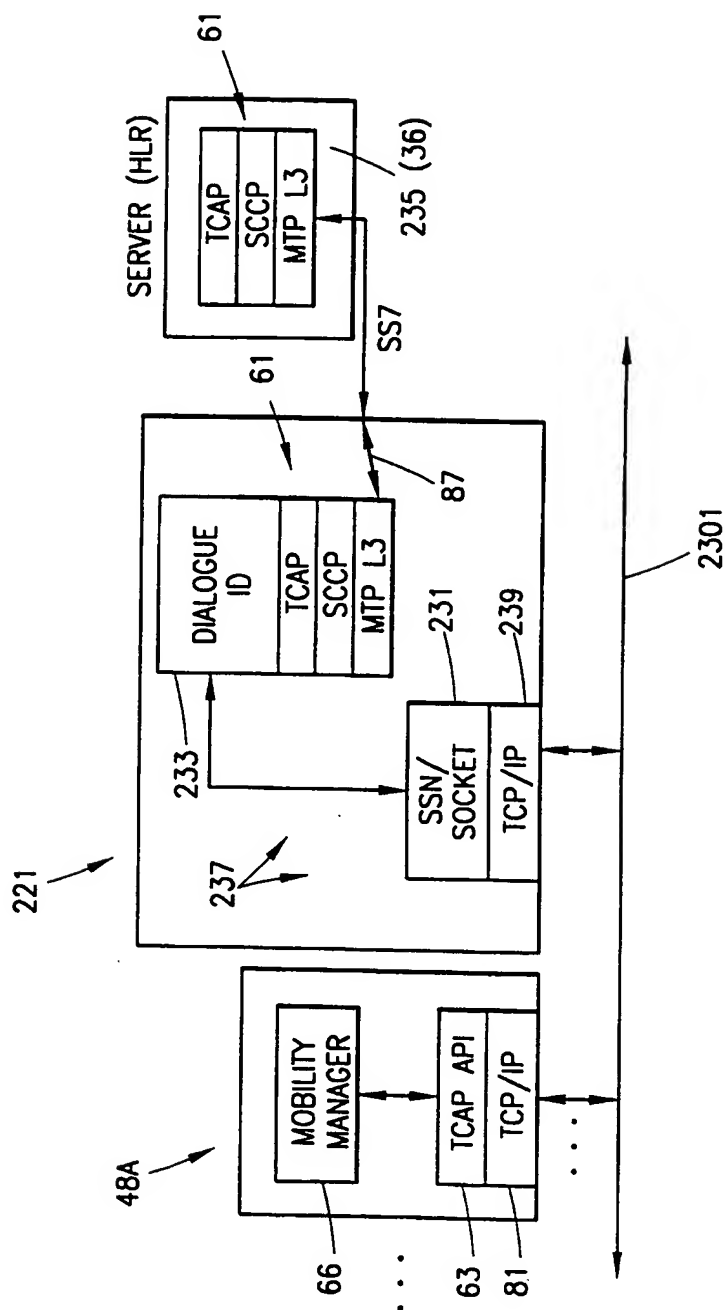


FIG. 23

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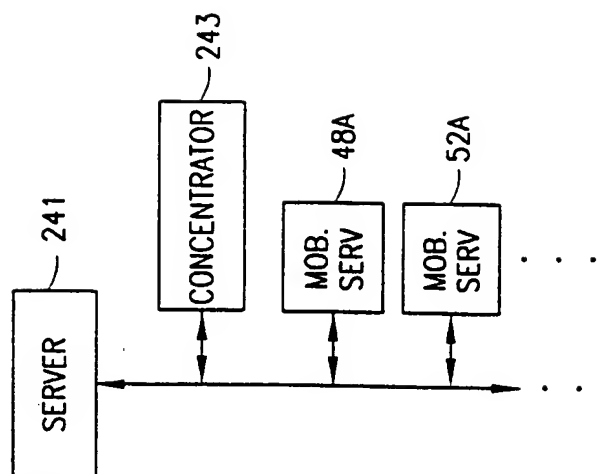


FIG. 24

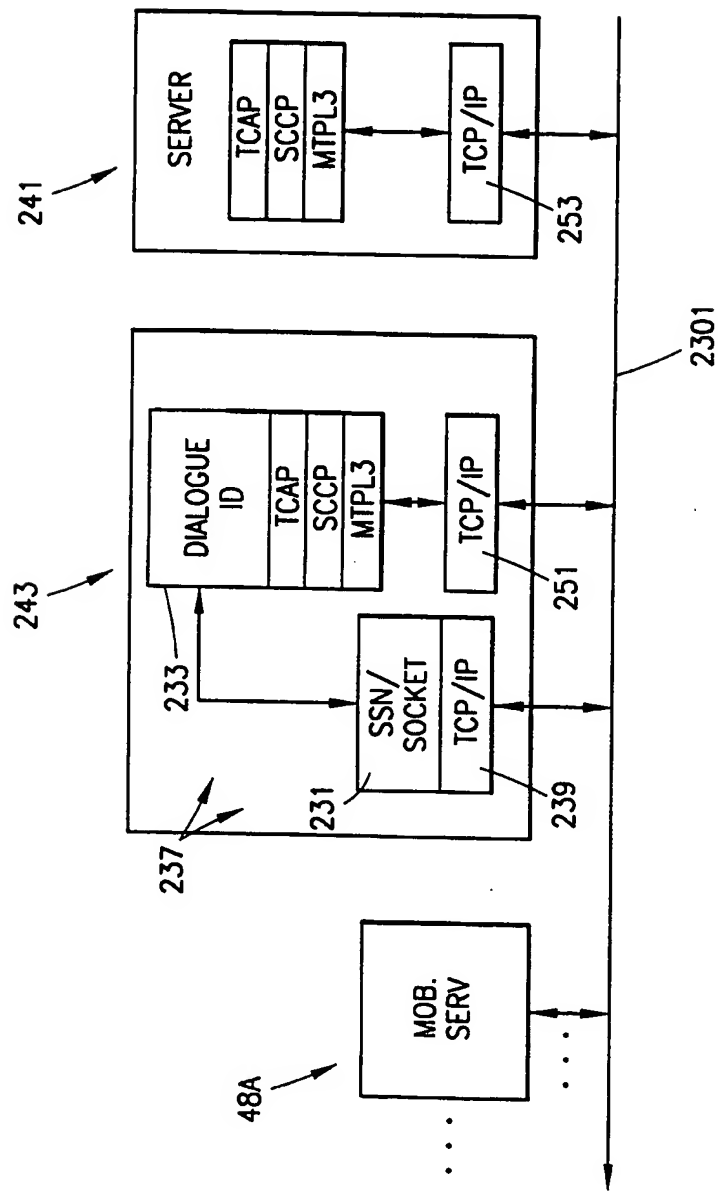
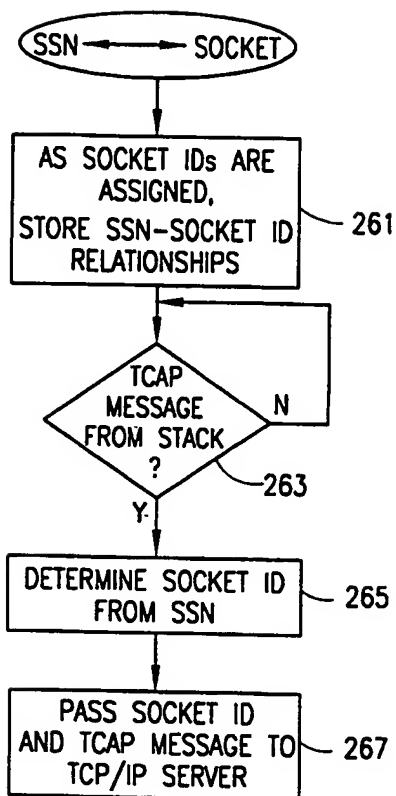


FIG. 25

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**FIG. 26**

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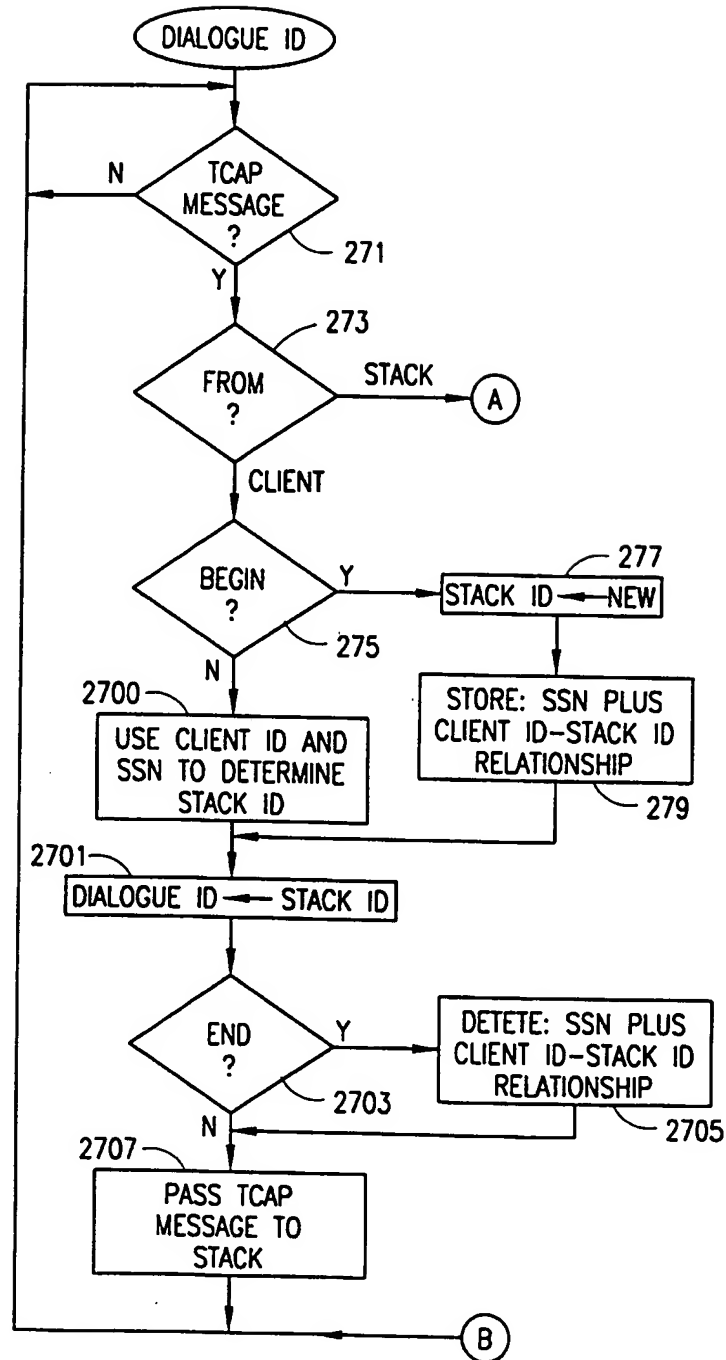


FIG. 27

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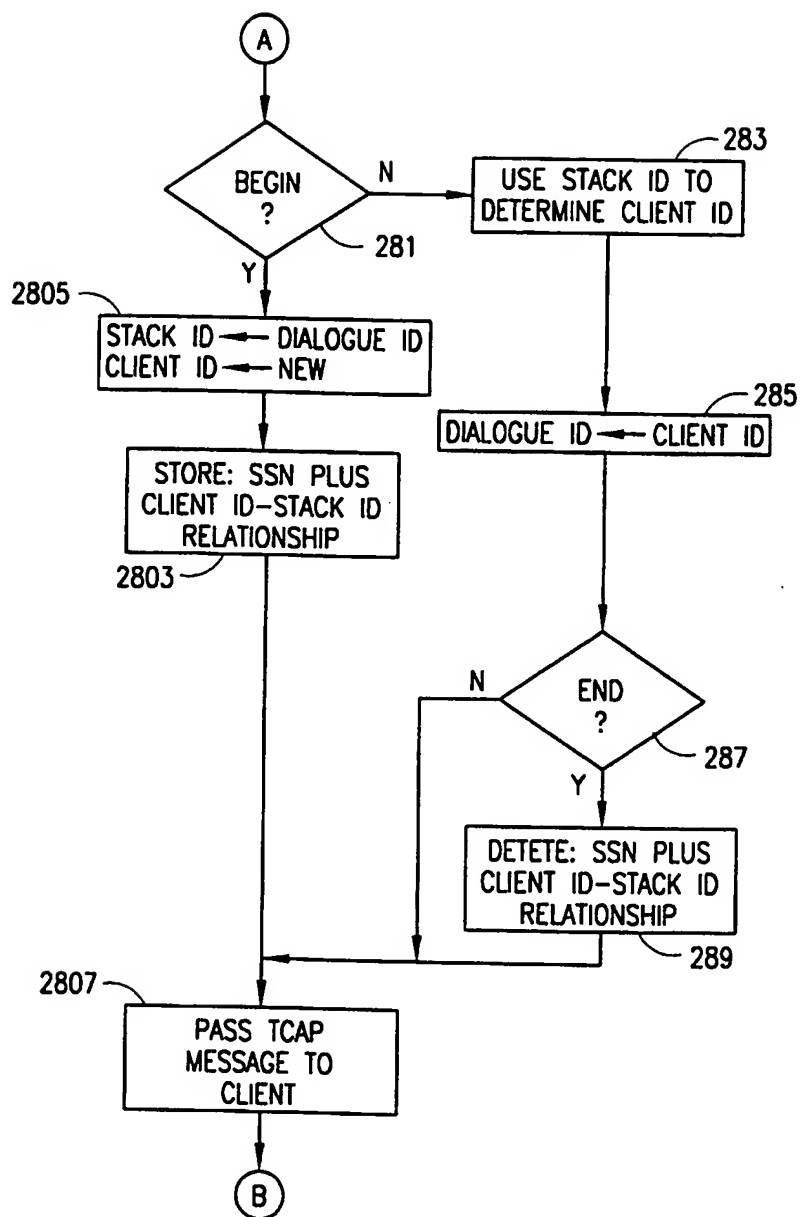


FIG. 28

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DIALOGUE ID DATABASE

SSN	CLIENT ID	STACK ID
10	C1	S1
20	C2	S2
30	C3	S3
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.

*FIG. 29*

SSN  $\longleftrightarrow$  SOCKET DATABASE

SSN	SOCKET ID
10	K1
20	K2
30	K3
.	.
.	.
.	.

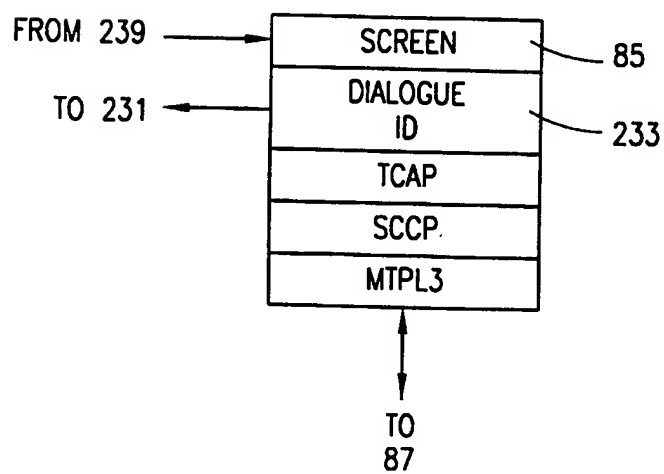
*FIG. 30*

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SSN	LAST CLIENT ID
10	378
11	78
12	379
.	.
.	.
.	.

*FIG. 31*

LAST STACK ID
765

*FIG. 32**FIG. 33*



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/00463

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 H04Q7/24

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5 629 974 A (RAJALA ET AL.) 13 May 1997	1,4,6,7, 13,14, 17,26
A	see column 5, line 29 - column 8, line 41; figures	2,3,5, 8-12,15, 16, 18-25, 27-31
Y	WO 95 35007 A (NOKIA) 21 December 1995	1,4,6,7, 13,14, 17,26
	see page 5, line 4 - page 12, line 25; figures	
A	EP 0 748 136 A (NOKIA) 11 December 1996 see page 3, column 4, line 10 - page 7, column 12, line 30; figures	1-31
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 June 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

17/06/1999

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Geoghegan, C

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/00463

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 95 33348 A (ERICSSON) 7 December 1995 see page 6, line 32 - page 23, line 35; figures ---	1-31
A	US 5 664 005 A (EMERY ET AL.) 2 September 1997 see column 9, line 44 - column 25, line 44; figures ---	1-31
A	US 5 325 362 A (AZIZ) 28 June 1994 see column 5, line 55 - column 9, line 40; figures ---	1,13,26
A	FR 2 697 390 A (ERICSSON) 29 April 1994 see page 16, line 16 - page 31, line 21; figures ---	1,13,26
A	EP 0 505 106 A (VODAFONE) 23 September 1992 see page 2, column 2, line 53 - page 5, column 7, line 29; figures -----	1,13,26

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Information on patent family members

International Application No

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### Information on patent family members

PCT/EP 99/00463

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)